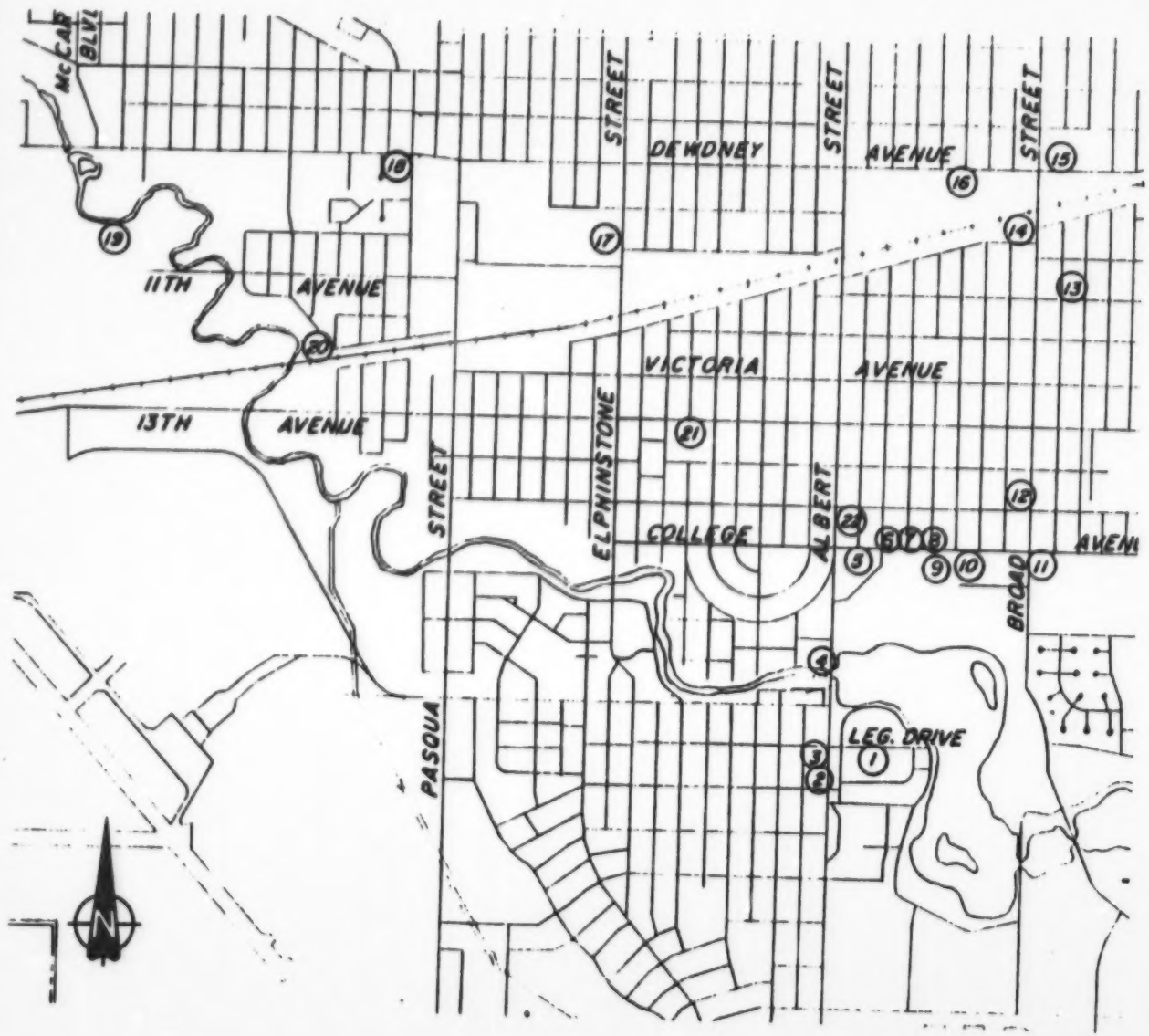
HERITAGE TOURS

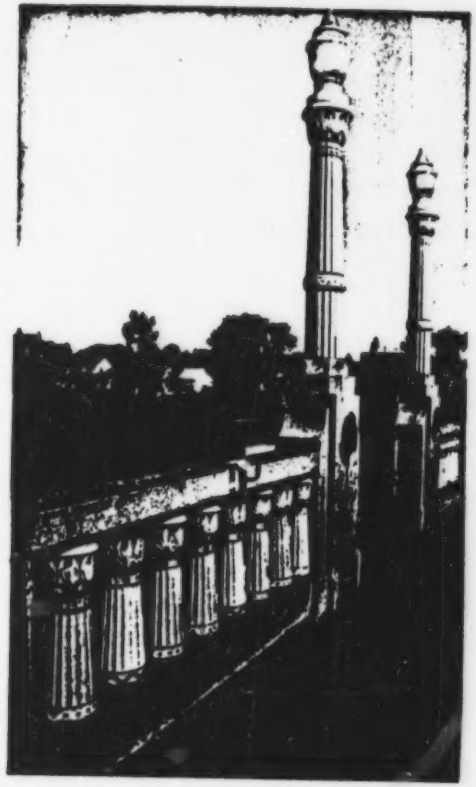
CITY OF REGINA

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

HERITAGE TOUR



BUS TOUR



HERITAGE BUS/DRIVE TOUR

1. The site for the Legislative Building was chosen in 1906. The City of Regina had offered park sites close to the downtown but they were rejected by the Province in favour of the present location on 168 hectares of land. The Beaux-Arts design was that of E. and W.S. Maxwell of Montreal. W.S. Maxwell trained in the Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris. Construction of the building began in 1908 and was finally completed in 1912.

OLD LAKEVIEW

2. The area of Old Lakeview was developed by the McCallum Hill Company, which owned the land on which the Legislative Building now stands.

The first homes in this prestigious new residential area, built in the shadow of the Legislative Building, belonged to Walter Hill and E.D. McCallum. Walter Hill's home at 2990 Albert was built in 1911. The style of this house attempted to replicate the elegance of an English Country manor in Regina's barren landscape of 1911. The architects were Clemesha and Coltman who patterned the house after one in England which Walter Hill admired.
*This house is a designated municipal heritage property.

3. E.D. McCallum built his equally grand house at 2930 Albert in 1912.

4. The Albert Street Bridge was completed in 1930 at a cost of $250,000. It provided work for many unemployed during the depression. The bridge spanned 120 feet of water with 1,200 feet of reinforced concrete. The glazed terra-cotta buffalo heads and the lamp standards which decorate the bridge remain in remarkably good condition today.

5. The Museum of Natural History was dedicated to the pioneers of Saskatchewan by Governor General Vincent Massey in 1955. The architect was Mr. E.J. McCudden. The 457 foot long Tyndal stone frieze surrounding the building was carved by Mr. H. Garnier.
The Museum is built near the foundations of the Chateau Qu'Appelle hotel which was designed for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The advent of World War 1 and the ensuing bankruptcy of the grand Trunk Pacific prevented the hotel's completion.

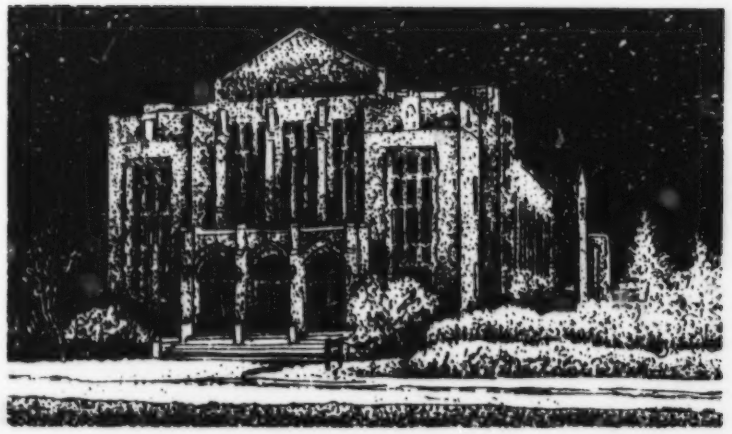
COLLEGE AVENUE

6. The Regina architects Portnall and Clemesha were influenced by a house in Birmingham England designed by the English architect Blacknall in their design of 2326 College Avenue. The house was built in 1911 for the developer L.V. Kerr and was featured in the 1915 publication "Construction." Harry Bronfman, a founder of Seagram's Distillers resided here in 1921.

7. 2370 Lorne Street, was built in 1926 for Dr. James McLeod. The design, by Storey and Van Egmond, is highly significant because it represents a final phase of eclectic classical design in domestic architecture. The house was purchased in 1952 by Henry Black, noted contractor and a mayor of Regina in 1918-19.

8. 2210 College Avenue was designed in 1926 by Francis Portnall for F.N. Darke. F.N. Darke came from Prince Edward Island in 1892 and started a butcher shop. He served as mayor of Regina in 1898.

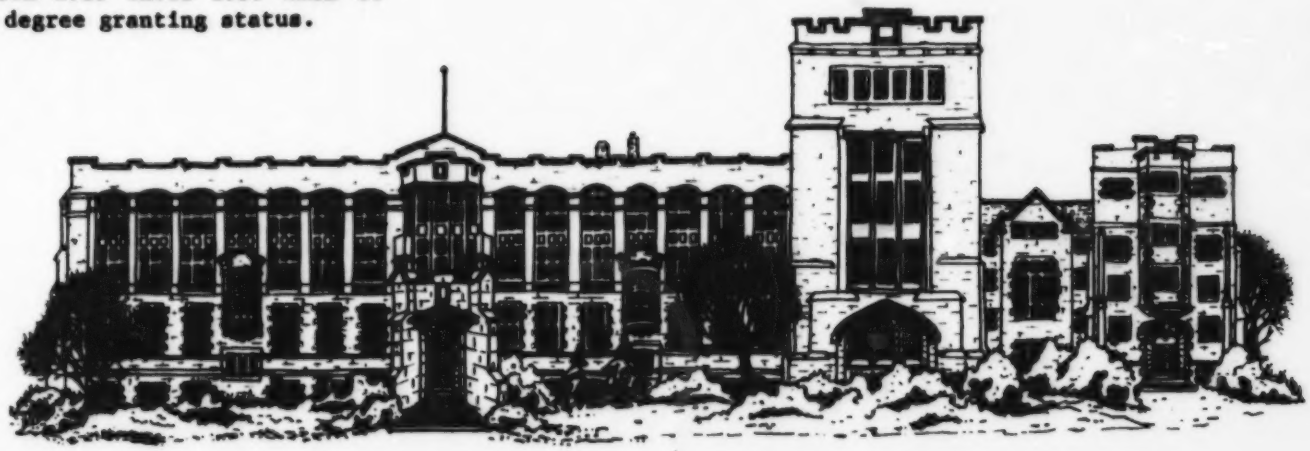
9. A testimony to the success and philanthropy of F.N. Darke can be seen by the existence of Darke Hall directly across from his residence. Darke donated this building to the University for the cultural enjoyment of the citizens of Regina.



W.PERREAULT

10. Regina College was established by the Saskatchewan Conference of the Methodist Church and opened in 1912. The institution was intended to provide a preparatory college program for the University of Regina as well as an academy of music. The building now serves the Department of Continuing Education of the University of Saskatchewan and the Conservatory of Music. It is designed in the Collegiate Gothic Style by the Architect J. H. Puntin.

Regina College was an affiliated junior college of the University of Saskatchewan from 1925 until 1959 when it was given full degree granting status.



DIOCESE OF QU'APPELLE

11. The Anglican Diocese of Qu'Appelle Property is the largest provincially designated heritage site in the City of Regina. This complex of buildings was created as a centre for the Diocese of Qu'Appelle with schools, residences, administrative offices and even a large cathedral, which was never built.

Under the direction of the Anglican Church, and with the aid of many British donors, the Diocese of Qu'Appelle site served as an important religious and educational complex for southern Saskatchewan and part of Alberta.

The architecture of this building complex is highly eclectic in design, and borrows strongly from English traditions. White Tyndal stone (contrasting with red brick) is used for decorative window and door surrounds, as well as capping over the buttresses and gabled parapets.

In 1975, the complex was sold to the Province of Saskatchewan and are presently being used for Government and Church purposes. The buildings, with the exception of Qu'Appelle House, have been designated as Provincial Heritage Property.

HARDING HOUSE

Built in 1925, this building was designed by the Regina architect, Francis Portnall. It was originally called the Maple Leaf Hostel, and served as a residence for the British attending Regina's Normal School. From 1952 until 1964, it also served as the Theological College. Today it houses the Adult Probation Services of the Department of Social Services.

The Fellowship the the Maple Leaf provided accommodation for over 300 British teachers in the province for 20 years after World War 1.

BISHOP'S COURT

Built in 1926, this building was also designed by Frances Portnall. This is the official residence of the Bishop of Qu'Appelle. The Diocese has been under the leadership of eight successive Bishops.

Bishop's Court and Maple Leaf Hostel were paid for by a single anonymous donor in England.

J.MCANSH

ANSON HOUSE

Built in 1913-14, it was designed by Storey and Van Egmond of Regina. Until 1979 it served as a residence of the Diocesan Secretary.

SAINT CHAD'S COLLEGE

Built in 1913-14, the architects were Brown and Vallance, a Montreal firm which also designed the buildings of the University of Saskatchewan.

It was built originally as a Theological College.

Saint Chad's later became a private girls' school run by the Diocesan Secretary until 1970. Today it houses the Child Youth Services for the Department of Health.

LYCH GATE

Built in 1926 of fieldstone and log, this structure served to reinforce the academic and religious image of the complex.

A lych gate originally provided a resting place for a coffin. The word "lych" is Saxon for coffin.

SAINT CUTHBERT'S HOUSE

Built in 1912, this building was designed by Brown and Vallance. It originally served as the Clergy House for the Railway Mission. Missionairies travelled to new communities by railway to establish local Anglican parishes. The Railway Mission was established to counter the negative effects of rapid community growth due to railway expansion in central Saskatchewan. Itinerant priests initiated the construction of probably the first standard rural church design in Canada. Over 40 of these churches are known to have been built in the Diocese of Qu'Appelle.

In 1919 the Mission closed and the building housed the Theological College until 1952. Today it houses the offices of the Diocesan Synod.

THE CATHEDRAL

The Diocese always hoped for a Cathedral on this property. It was never built and St. Paul's on McIntyre and Twelfth avenue was named the Cathedral for the Anglican Diocese of Qu'Appelle in 1972.

12. Strathcona School, built in 1910 features the simplified classical elements deemed appropriate for school architecture of this period.

13. Fire Hall No. 1 was designed by the architectural firm of Clemesha and Portnall who proudly engraved their names beside the south entrance. The building was erected on the foundation of the Regina market building (constructed in 1908). The design of the structure shows the influence of the Northern Renaissance particularly Town Hall architecture in Belgium. The tower served a useful as well as decorative function in allowing the long hoses to dry. One can recognize the shape of a fireman putting out a fire in the weather van.
*This building has been designated as municipal heritage property by the City Regina.

Market Square -

We are now standing in an area once known as Market Square which extended north to include the site of the new Police Headquarters. In front of that building we find a provincial historic plaque recalling the Regina Riot of July 1, 1935. The Riot resulted from the attempted arrest of leaders of the "On the Ottawa Trek" who were protesting conditions in the single men's relief camps of depression era B.C.

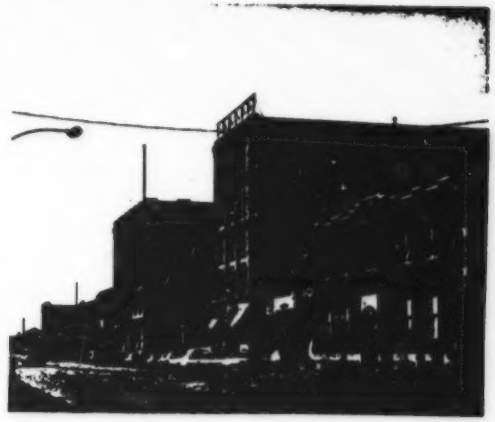
14. Union Station The original Northern section and wings of the Station were built in 1911. The main Southern section was built in 1931 to a design by J.F. Orroch, C.P.R. architect. The interior decoration, particularly the chandeliers, are fine examples of the Art Deco style. Millwork was carried out locally by the Western Manufacturing Co.

Stanley Park -

Regina's Stanley Park is now only a shadow of its former self, but early photos show formal gardens and a community well. It provided an attractive gateway to the first commercial centre of Regina which developed along South Railway, close to the train station.

15. Dewdney Avenue between Broad and Albert provides a glimpse into the Regina Warehouse District. This area represents Regina's historical importance as a distribution point for agricultrual implements in Western Canada since the early 1900's.

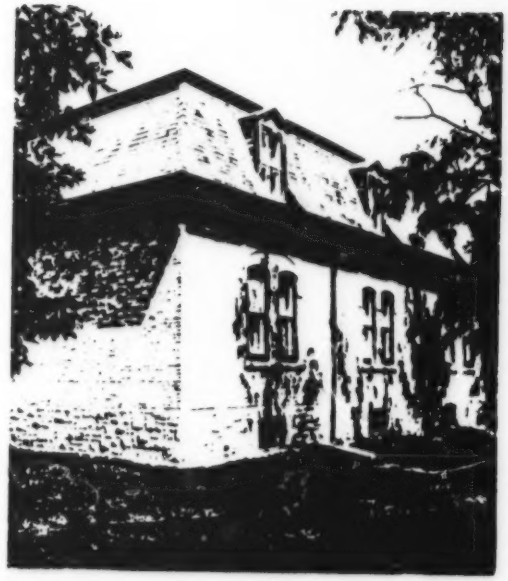
In 1903 4,000 lots which had been held in trust by the federal government since 1883 reverted to the City. The largest block of land was in the area north of the C.P.R. tracks. The City offered inexpensive sites for warehouses and extended railway spur lines through the area.

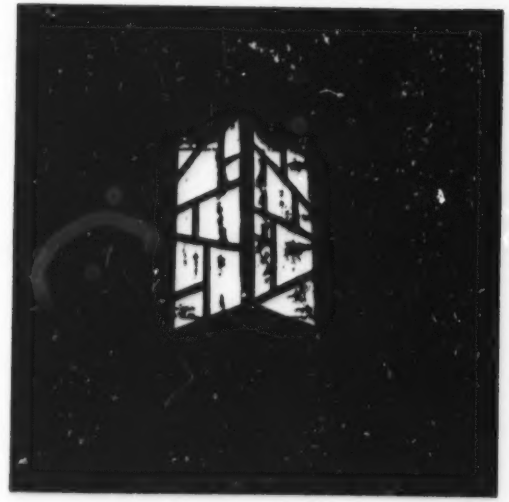


In 1902 local distributing freight rates, with special rates on farm machinery, were granted to Regina. Decisions by the Board of railway Commissioners in 1909 and 1912 enabled Regina to compete with Winnipeg rates. By 1911 more than 100 wholesale firms had located in Regina.

16. The Territorial Administration Building 3304 Dewdney Avenue: This building housed the administrative offices of the Government of the North-West Territories from 1891 to 1905 and of the Province of Saskatchewan from 1905-10. The Finance Department occupied one main floor room and the Public Works and Education Department occupied single rooms on the second storey. The building was used as a Ruthenian Training School from 1910-22, as the Salvation Army hospital and girls' home (1922-71) and currently serves as the North Central Community Centre. This building was constructed in 1890-91 in the Second Empire style as evidenced in the Second Empire or Mansard roof. The design was that of Thomas Fuller, Chief Architect of Canada from 1881 to 1897.
* This is a designated provincial heritage property.

17. The Grain Show building was completed in August 1931 in preparation for an international agricultural conference to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Regina's first grain crop. The Grain Show took place in 1933 with an attendance of 193,030. This building features unique murals inside and Art Deco styling on its facade.

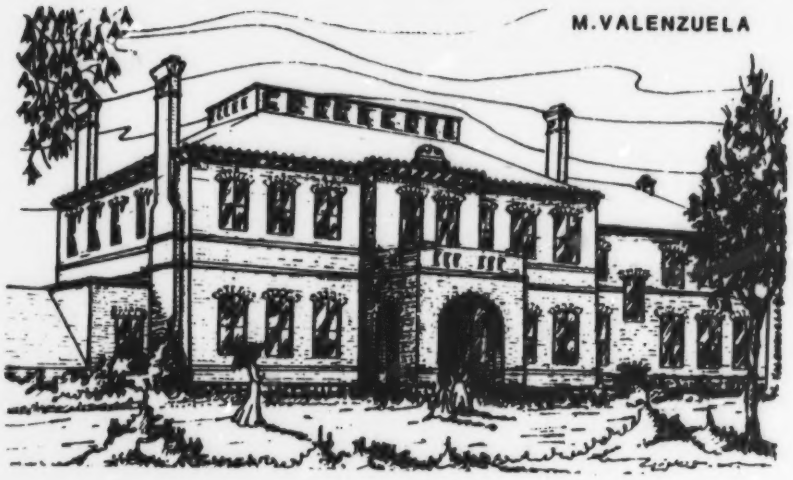




18. Government House served as the residence of the Lieutenant Governors of the North-West Territories and Saskatchewan from 1891 and 1945. The property was built between 1888 and 1891 in the late Victorian Style and was designed under Thomas Fuller, Chief Architect of Canada.

Government House was restored by the Province of Saskatchewan and reopened on September 4, 1980. It has been designated as Provincial Heritage Property.

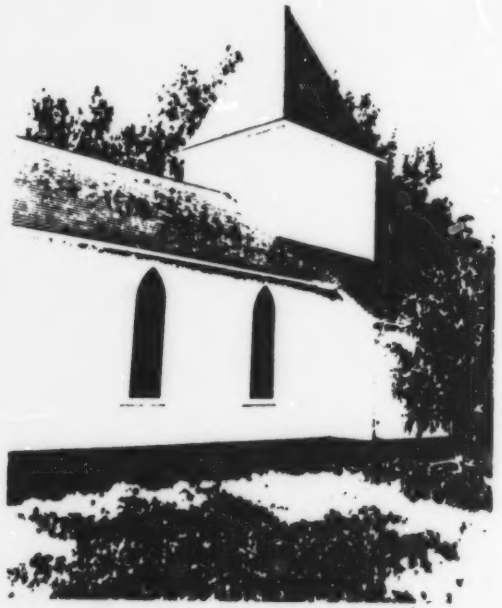
*Open daily from 1-8 p.m. July 1 - August 31. Weekends and Holidays 1-5 p.m. September 1 - April 30 other tours by arrangement.



19. On July 29th, 1882, the North West Mounted Police was informed of the federal government's decision to relocate the Force Headquarters from Fort Walsh to Pile of Bones Creek. By the end of October sectional buildings for the new Headquarters started to arrive from Ottawa and Sherbrooke, and on December 6th, 1882, the Headquarters was transferred to the new community of Regina.

In 1920, when the Force was renamed the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Headquarters was transferred to Ottawa, leaving Regina as the "Depot of Instruction" for recruit training.

The chapel of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police--Depot Division is the oldest building in Regina. It was built and served as a canteen until 1895 when part of it was destroyed by fire. The building was then converted to a chapel and officially consecrated on December 8, 1895 by the Right Reverend William John Burn, Bishop of Qu'Appelle.



The tower of the chapel was designed and constructed by the staff of the Depot Division and dedicated on December 10, 1939.

* The R.C.M.P. Depot Division shapel is a designated municipal heritage property.

Tours of Depot Division depart at 9, 10, 11 a.m. 2:30, 3:30 p.m. on weekdays during the summer. On weekends the Museum and Chapel are open until 4:45.

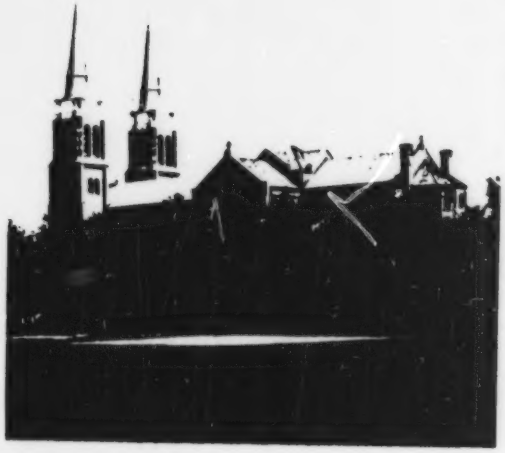
20. The arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway at this crossing of Pile of Bones (Wascana) Creek in August, 1882 marked the beginning of a new capital for the North-West Territories. Regina, named in honour of Queen Victoria, was selected by Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, and W.C. Van Horne, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Dewdney chose this location in part because it occupied "... the natural centre of a vast and rich agricultural country."

The Manitoba Free Press describes the activity at Pile of Bones Creek on October 4, 1882.

"At present there are two tent stores in Regina, and some few railway camps, but as water has to be hauled from the creek two miles further west, the most of those desiring to do business at the new capital have camped up there, where there is no station. At the latter place there are two fairly stocked stores, two temperance saloons, and one large livery stable (all in tents), which appear to be doing a very fair business."

This historic location is now marked by a commemorative marked which was erected in August 1982 jointly by the City of Regina, the R.C.M.P. and the C.P.R.

21. Holy Rosary Cathedral was dedicated in 1913 as the Cathedral for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Regina.
Construction of the Cathedral began in 1912 to a design by J.E. Fortin of Montreal. The Cathedral was built by the Regina construction firm of Smith Brothers and Wilson. In 1976 a fire gutted the interior of the church. Smith Brothers and Wilson handled the reconstruction of the interior to a design by Clifford Wiens, architect. The stained glass windows were installed in 1949 by the artist, Andre Rault of Rennes, France.

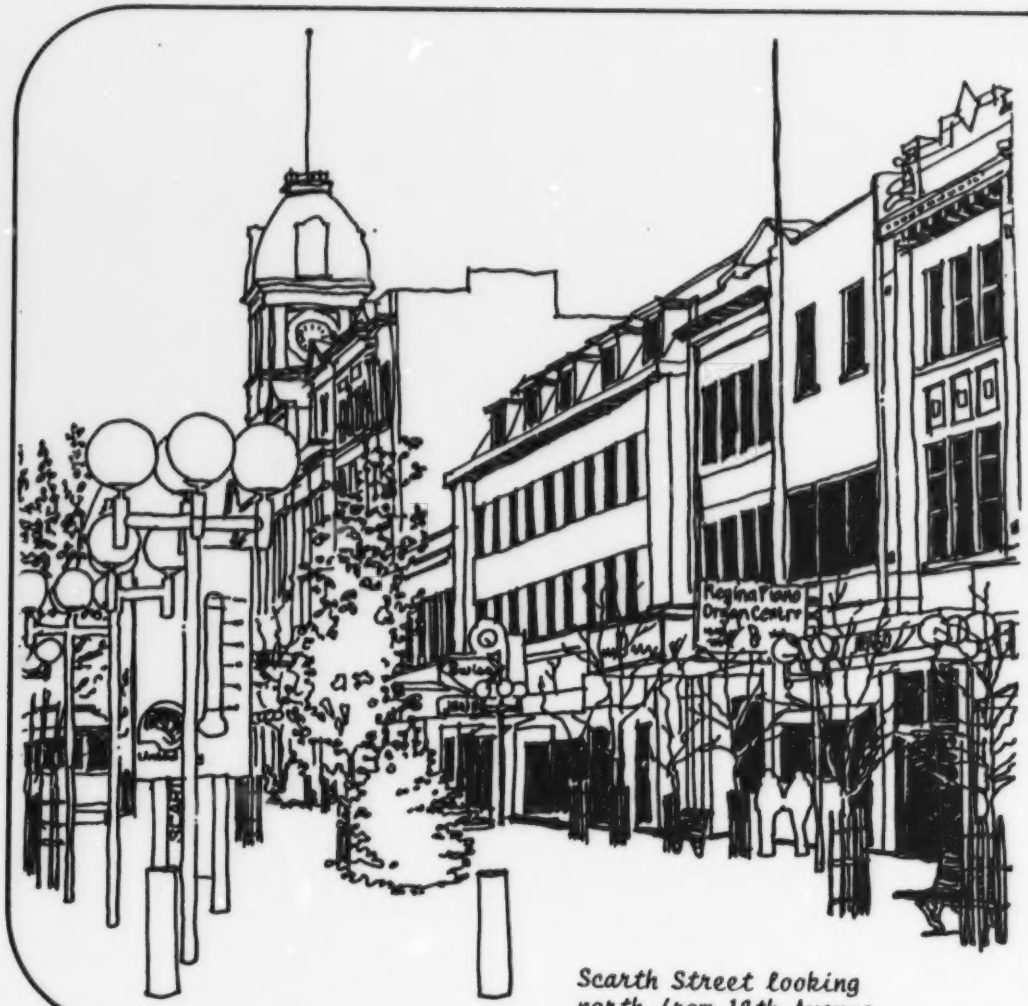


22. The Logan/Turgeon House was built in 1906-07 for W.M. Logan, the first manager of the Northern Bank (later to become the Northern Crown Bank). The Bank still stands on Scarth Street, south of the Old Post Office/City Hall.

In 1910, the residence became the home of the Honourable W.F.A. Turgeon, Saskatchewan Attorney-General from 1907-21 and Provincial secretary from 1912-18. He was M.L.A. for Duck Lake from 1908-12, M.L.A. for Humboldt from 1912-21, Appeal Court Judge from 1921-38 and Chief Justice of Saskatchewan from 1938-41. He was the Canadian Ambassador to Argentian, Chile, Ireland and Portugal over the period 1941-56.

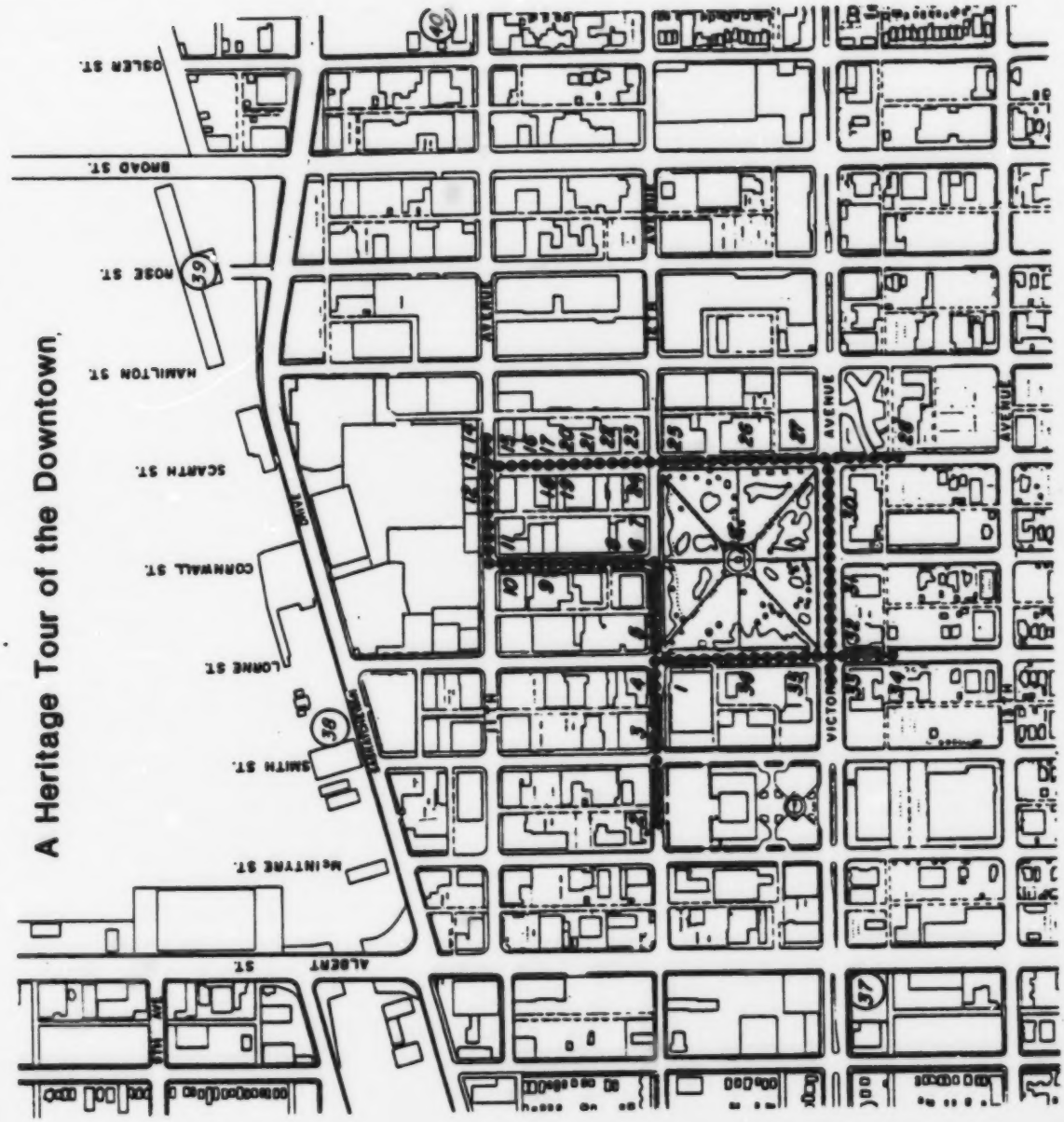
In 1920, this house, which was located at 2320 Angus Street became the residence of Claud H. Palmer, owner of the Palmer Hotel on South Railway Street. The Palmers left in 1932 and the residence became a rooming house in 1944. It is currently being recycled into a Youth Hostel by the Canadian Youth Hostel Association.

The house has Georgian Revival proportions with Classical Revival detail in the monumental porch which is decorated with columns supporting a triangular pediment.
*The Logan/Turgeon House is a municipally designated heritage property.



Scarth Street looking
north from 12th Avenue

DOWNTOWN TOUR


A Heritage Tour of the Downtown
OSLER ST.
BROAD ST.
ROSE ST.
HAMILTON ST.
SCARTH ST.
CORNWALL ST.
LORNE ST.
SMITH ST.
McINTYRE ST.
ALBERT ST
VICTORIA AVENUE
39
40
57

A HERITAGE TOUR OF THE DOWNTOWN

1. Public Library: Remnants of the 1912 Regina Public Library can be seen in the east wall and courtyard of this structure. The Regina architects Stan Storey and W.G. Van Egmond designed the 1912 structure which was built with the help of a $50,000 grant from Andrew Carnegie of New York. The library was open for only six weeks before it was destroyed by the 1912 cyclone. The library was rebuilt the same year with the renewed assistance of Mr. Carnegie.

2. St. Paul's Cathedral is the oldest house of worship in Regina. The church was built for the parish of St. Paul which was organized in 1887. The present structure was designed by the architect F. Peters in the Gothic Revival style and erected in 1894-5. The transepts and chancel were designed by the architect W.R. Reilly in 1905.

In 1944, St. Paul's was named the Pro-Cathedral for the Anglican Diocese of Qu'Appelle and in 1973 it received full Cathedral status.

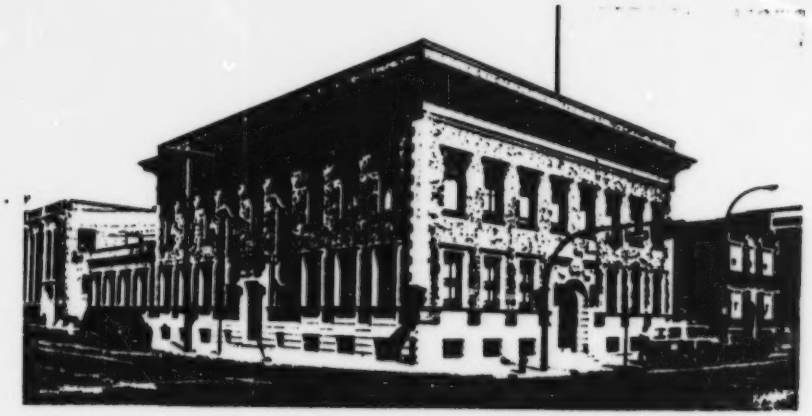
* St. Paul's is a designated municipal heritage property.

3. The Saskatchewan Revenue Building designed by Storey and Van Egmond was built in 1914 for the offices of the Saskatchewan Co-op Elevator Company which eventually merged with the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.
* This building is a provincially designated heritage property.

4. 1870 Lorne Street: The Board of Education office was built to house the Automatic Dial System of what later became Saskatchewan Government Telephones. S.G.T. had its origin in the Department of Railways, Telegraphs and Telephones, which was established by the Telephone Acts of June 12, 1908. In 1947 the telephone system became a provincial crown corporation under the name of Saskatchewan Government Telephones. The automatic dial system of S.G.T. was housed in this building from January 17, 1914 until November 15, 1955.

The building was purchased by the Board of Education in 1967 for $136,000. Renovations cost approximately $125,000.

The building is described in the magazine "Construction" of 1915 which profiled significant architecture in Saskatchewan.



5. Sask. Tel Building: This was originally the site of the Knox Presbyterian Church, built in 1906 and demolished in 1953 after a 1952 vote united the congregations of Knox Church with the Metropolitan Methodist.

6. Credit Foncier Building: This Storey and Van Egmond Design was built for the Montreal-based finance company, Credit Foncier, in 1911, by the contracting firm of Smith Bros. and Wilson.

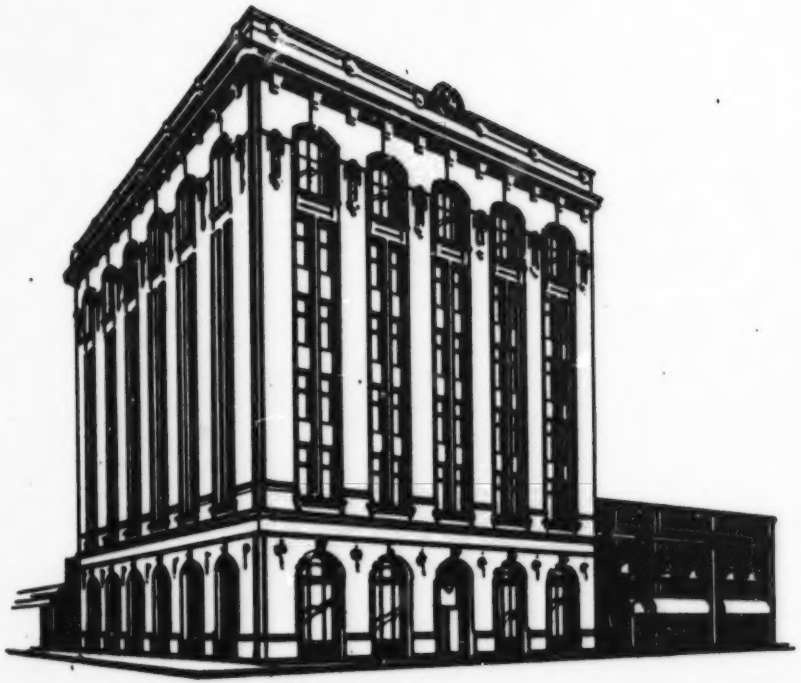
7. Aldon/Gordon Block: The Aldon Block was built in 1913 and became the Gordon Block when that family bought it in 1930. The design is sympathetic to the Credit Foncier Building to the west. Notice the lions' heads on the right hand side of the building.

8. North of the Credit Foncier building we find the Burns Hanley building at 1863 Cornwall. St. Mary's Catholic Church was once located on this site. For three weeks in 1885 the body of Louis Riel was hidden here before it could be safely moved to St. Boniface, Manitoba for burial.

9. The Canadian Legion at 1826 Cornwall has Art Deco styling. The stained glass and interior murals are of fine quality.

10. The former Canada Life Assurance Company building (known to most as the S.G.I.O. building) stands at the southwest corner of Cornwall and 11th. This building was designed by the Montreal architectural firm of Brown and Vallance. The marble and terra-cotta medallions which decorate the facade show the pelican, the corporate symbol of the Canada Life Assurance Company. This is a provincially designated historic site together with the small commercial office attached on the west side.

The building was purchased in 1983 by Silver Developments and will be recycled.



11. The Darke Block, now part of the Medical Arts Building, was built c. 1906 for F.N. Darke and was the tallest office building in Saskatchewan at that time. Darke distinguished himself as an enterpeneur, philanthropist and Regina mayor.

12. The Regina Transit building was built as the Merchant's Bank of Canada c. 1920. It was used as the offices of James Richardson and Sons for several years and until recently, as the Globe Theatre.

13. The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce was built as the Imperial Bank of Canada in 1911. The architects were Darling and Pearson.

The Elephant and Castle Restaurant directly to the North was built in 1911 as the Bank of Ottawa, later to become the Bank of Nova Scotia. The architects were Storey and Van Egmond.

14. The Guaranty Trust Building was built in 1910 as the Western Trust Company and makes up part of a "Bankers' Row" along 11th Avenue. The architects were Sharon and Darrach.

SCARTH STREET MALL

Scarth Street is an important heritage streetscape. The majority of the buildings located here were built c. 1910 and little has changed since then.

15. The Regina Post Office/City Hall: This building was built in 1909 in the "Beaux Arts" style as interpreted by David Ewart, Chief Architect for the Dominion of Canada. The Beaux Arts style is derived from the principles and work of the Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris which influenced architecture and planning at the beginning of the 20th century in North America.

Elements of the earlier Second Empire Style (derived from the period of the Second Empire of Napoleon III) which preceded the Beaux Arts as a style of Public Architecture in Canada, can be seen in the roof and clock tower of the Regina Post Office. The Second Empire (or Mansard) roof was functional in permitting use of the attic storey, particularly when combined with dormers which allowed light and air to enter. The Regina Post Office incorporated these dormers in later alterations.

The contractors were Snyder Bros. of Portage la Prairie. It was stipulated that only Canadian materials be used and union wages paid. Athough it is almost impossible to discern the separation, the southern-most portion of the building was a 1929 addition designed by Van Egmond and Storey on the site of the Elite Cafe.

This building has functioned as a Post Office/Customs Office, the offices of the Provincial Government prior to the completion of the Legislative Building, as the City Hall for Regina, and as the headquarters for the R.C.M.P., Regina district. The Old Post Office is a community landmark and part of a heritage streetscape. It stands on the site of the first Knox Presbyterian Church (1885) acclaimed as "The Finest Church in Regina".

* The Old Post Office/City Hall is a municipally designated heritage property.

16. The Northern Crown Building was built in 1905-06 in the Neo-Classical style as designed by Blair and Northwood architects. The Northern Bank was the first Canadian Chartered Bank to have its headquarters in Western Canada. The Northern Bank operated out of Winnipeg and later was absorbed by the Royal Bank. The settlement of the prairies is depicted in the low relief sculpture in the pediment.

17. The Gilmour Block (now the Silkolina Building) was built in 1913, for the Canadian City and Town Properties Ltd. of Liverpool, England.

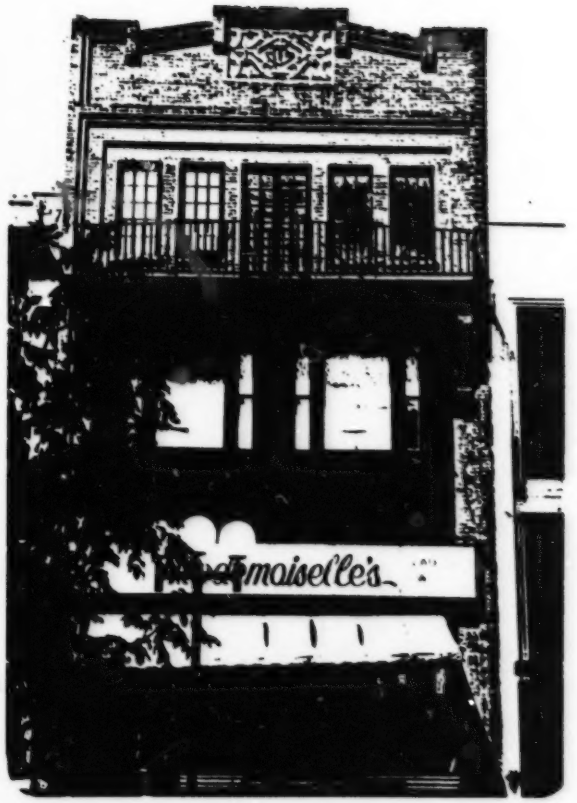
18. On the west side of the Mall, approximately half way down, is the Armstrong, Smyth, and Dowswell Building, built in 1910. The Hardware Co. met with near disaster a year later when a fire gutted the entire front of the building. Ironcially, the building was constructed with a fire wall to ensure that any fires starting in the rear workrooms would not spread to the front showrooms. The fire wall prevented the four hour blaze from igniting paints, oils, and various ammunition stored in the rear of this former hardware store, thus saving this and surrounding structures from possible destruction. The decorative stone plate at the top is derived from a classical Chinese design.

19. The Princess Theatre directly south, was built in 1910-11. During the blaze at the Armstrong Smyth and Dowswell Hardware Store an architect, unaware of the danger next door, sat reading a paper in his office above the theatre. Meanwhile the theatre personnel removed everything not nailed down, including the piano. Fortunately the fire was contained in the one building. The building is now used as a Dairy Queen restaurant.

20. The Willoughby and Duncan Block (also known as Wildun Lodge), located to the south of the Silkolina store, was built in 1908. Willoughby and Duncan, were the contractors for the building and F. Chapman Clemsha was the architect.

21. The McAra Block, now occupied by Sam the Record Man, was built in 1912. The owners, the McAra Brothers, each spent two terms in office as Mayors of Regina. Peter McAra Jr. was mayor in 1906 and 1911-12, and James was mayor from 1927-30 and 1932-33.

22. The Heintzman Block was built in 1912 and has continued as a music store in the Heintzman family to this day. In the 1920's the showrooms were arranged with period decor including a Louis XIV room for the musical instruments of that era. The building is of solid brick construction with marble slab trimmings. The original ground floor show windows were trimmed with nickle and burnished brass.



23. The Assiniboia Block, known now as Canada Book, was built in 1909-10 after the merger of four merchants - Lamont and Black, bookshop owners, and Pettingell and Martin, druggists.

24. The Mitchell Building occupied by the Sally Shop Clothing Store, was built in 1929. The simple stylized pilasters on the second story illustrate a transition away from the more elaborate classical ornament used in commercial architecture of the previous decade.

25. The Capitol Theatre Building was built in 1920. The final days of vaudeville were acted out on the stage of this theatre. The decorated ceiling once graced a chandelier. This Art Moderne style building with its curved facade was designed by Van Egmond and Storey.

26. The Victoria Park Building, designed by Van Egmond and Storey, was erected in 1929. Notice the glazed tile work along the upper storey--a decorative feature widely used on commercial buildings in Regina's downtown.

27. The Federal Building was built in 1935 as a make-work project for the unemployed during the depression. This was the site of the brick court house where the trial of Louis Riel took place. The court house later became the Dominion Lands Office. The Art Deco styling of the Federal Building was designed by Francis Portnall whose name is inscribed in stone behind the entranceway. Notice the ornate brass work of the entranceway.

28. Blessed Sacrament Church was built in 1905 as St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. The body of Father Gratton was exhumed from the site of the first St. Mary's Church and was buried on this site.

29. In its early years, Victoria Park was used for horse and livestock shows and sales, fairs, games and gatherings. In 1908 a fountain was placed in the park to honour Nicholas Flood Davin, the founder of the "Leader" (now Leader Post) and the first elected federal representative for the district of Assiniboia. The fountain was located in the centre of the park until 1925 when it was relocated in Rotary Park and replaced with the cenotaph designed by F.C. Clemesha. The landscaping for Victoria Park was designed by Mr. F. Todd in 1907-08. This site was once described as "a bald piece of prairie" a sharp contrast to its current beauty.

30. The Hotel Saskatchewan was built in 1927 for the CPR by Smith Bros. and Wilson, contractors, from a design by Ross and MacDonald, architects. The ballroom has been restored to its former splendour.

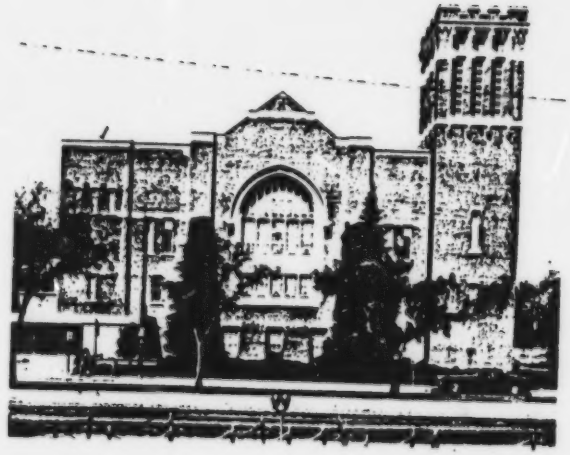
31. The Land Titles Building, built between 1907-09, housed the Land Titles office until 1977 when Sask. Sport took over. This is one of three buildings in the downtown that have been designated as provincial historic property.

32. The First Baptist Church, of Greek Revival styling, was built in 1911-12 by the contracting firm of Smith Bros. and Wilson. The architect was W. W. Hilton. Although the church suffered some damage in the 1912 cyclone it was repaired the same year.

33. The Balfour Apartments were built in 1927 by the contractors Willoughby and Duncan on the site of the James Balfour residence. This elegant apartment block was designed by Van Egmond and Storey and shows some Spanish influence in the detailing on the top storey.

34. Behind the Balfour we can glimpse the Frontenac, another of Regina's older, elegant apartment blocks. The Frontenac also has Spanish Revival styling as illustrated by the red tile roof. Architect Stan Storey was an early resident of the Frontenac.

35. Knox-Metropolitan Congregation celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1982. The church building, of Gothic influence, was designed in 1906 by the architects Darling and Pearson of Winnipeg and Toronto. The church suffered severe damage in the cyclone of 1912. It was reconstructed in 1913 under the supervision of J.H. Puntin.



36. The site of the Masonic Temple was originally occupied by the Y.M.C.A. until it was leveled by the 1912 cyclone. The temple was designed for the Mason's by the architects Portnall and Reilly and was built in 1926.

Just Beyond the Fringe

37. On Albert at Victoria we encounter the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool building built in 1913 as the C.W. Sherwood Dept. Store. It was designed by the Montreal Architectural firm of David R. Brown and Hugh Vallance. Atlantic Terra Cotta was used in the fanciful ornamentation of this building. An advertisement for this material in the Construction Journal of January, 1915 mentions that Atlantic Terra Cotta was also used in the Leader (Post) building and the Saskatchewan Co-op Elevator Company (Revenue Building).

* The facade of this building has been designated as municipal heritage property.

38. At 2344 South Railway the Massey Harris Ltd. Implement warehouse gives a small sample of the rich industrial heritage north of the railway tracks.

The Massey Harris Warehouse was opened in August, 1928 at a cost of $150,000. It was designed by the firm of W.G. Van Egmond and Stan E. Storey and had a main showroom extending back 45 feet from the entranceway. The Morning Leader boasted that "the floors are supported by concrete frames" rather than floor beams.

At the top of the building a royal crest proudly heralds "By Appointment" while just above the doorway another crest proclaims "Labore et Honore" around a sheaf of wheat bound by a scythe.

39. Union Station: The original Northern section was built in 1911. The main, southern section was built in 1931 to a design by J.F. Orroch of the C.P.R. The interior decoration, particularly the chandeliers, are fine examples of the Art Deco style. Millwork was carried out locally by the Western Manufacturing Company.

Stanley Park is now only a shadow of its former self, but early photos show formal gardens and a community well.

It provided an attractive gateway to the first commercial centre of Regina which developed along South Railway close to the train station. Stanley Park was given to CP Rail by the City of Regina to provide a proper access to the new Union Station.

40. Fire Hall No. 1 was designed by the architectural firm of Clemesha and Portnall who proudly engraved their names beside the south entrance. The building was constructed on the foundation of the Regina Market building constructed in 1908.

The design of the structure shows the influence of the Northern Renaissance particularly Town Hall Architecture in Belgium. The tower served a useful as well as a decorative function by providing a drying area to allow the long hoses to dry. In the design of the weather vane one can recognize the shape of a fireman putting out a fire.

* This building has been designated as municipal heritage property by the City of Regina.

We are now standing in an area once known as Market Square which extended north to include the site of the new Police Headquarters. In front of that building we find a provincial historic plaque recalling the Regina Riot of July 1, 1935. The Riot resulted from the attempted arrest of leaders of the "On to Ottawa Trek" who were protesting conditions in the single men's relief camps of Depression era B.C.

This tour was prepared on the occassion of the 100th Anniversary of the founding of Regina by the City of Regina Planning Department for the

Municipal
Heritage Advisory Committee

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